Grening Telegraph

TUESDAY, DECRMBER 37, 1864

THE FIGHTING-POWER OF EUROPE.

How the Armies are Raised Five Mil-How Men Under Arms.

A writer in an English Journal, the Temple Bar Magazine, gives an interesting account of the armies of Europe, the methods by which they are raised, and their comparative strength. We extract from his paper the following parts :-

"In Raffet's grimly conceived picture of 'Napoleon's Midnight Review the shadowy armies of the Corsican here are marshaled in force on an imaginary Champs de Mars. Once more the veterans of Lodi, Austerlitz, Jens, Leipsic, and Moscow, with the young recruits of the Hundred Days, hear the voice of 'to petit Coporul,' and swarm in spectral battallous to menouvre and "march past' beneath his commanding eye. The exile of St. Helena, familiar to us as the louely. Emperor gazing out over the vast reach of Atlantic waters in melancholy contemplation of his destiny, and watching sentinel-like for the daystar of hope to arise, beholds once more the resurrection of those whom he has led to victory, and receives the homage and devotion of a multitudinous array. The ghostly columns come on, dense and deep, filling the capacious canvas with their weird forms. Like Milton's hosts, they spring up mnumerable as the autumn leaves o Vallambross, or rather as the mustering of the warring angels, when fall the plain, covered with thick embattled squadrons bright, charlots and flaming arms, and fiery steeds, reflecting blaze on blaze, first appeared to the faithful Abdiel on his return to heaven. What a gathering! what a review! what a monument to the incarnation of inatiable conquest! How eloquent a comment on smbition, power, glory, fortune, the vanity and the nothingness of human machinations! "To him who wielded the baton and gave the word of command to these martial hordes, they were but as tools and engines, the instruments of were but as tools and engines, the instruments of his will. With them he executed his high schemes, and, like an Attila or Tamerlane, scourged the nations who were disobedient. For him war begat war; a son of slaughter, he in-spired his followers with the love of slaughter, and they, volunteers of fight, fell victums and victimising in one terrible meles, waying the broken sabre above their heads, and shouting with delirious enthusiasm, even with their last

gasp, 'Vice l'Empereur'
'Were it possible, after the manner of Haffet -not however, at a midnight review, but in the open eye of day-to marshal the armed myriads that constitute the living armies of Europe, what a crowding of warriors there would be upon the plain! From every quarter of the continent the shining cohorts would muster. From the pine-ciad crags of the Deverfield to the black coasts of the Euxine; from the interminable steppes of Muscovy to the laughing plains of Andalusia; from the sober-hued riffeman of Great Britain to the gorgeous capoted Albanian, they would throng in thousands, nay, by millions—heimeted, tur-baned, shakeed, kepted, hatted, and capped—to used in this great military camp of the nations, this universal gathering of the clans and races of Europe. We believe ourselves to be at peace; to be reposing under our vine and figure, with the clouds of war far from their abadow. Thirty years of comparative exemption from hos-tilities has fed the illusion; the sound of dram the music most familiar to English ears was the music of a Doric pipe or an Holian lyre. We mocked ourselves with the Idea that civilization was introducing 'moral' elements into the Gov-ernment of the world, and that the aword was to be converted into the ploughshare, and the spear into the pruning-hook. Yet never within the annals of history have the nations maintained such stupendous armies, or mankind witnessed such fearful destruction on the battle-field, as at such fearing destruction on the battle-held, as at the present day; never has the spirit of war been more systematically fostered, and a military education amongst the people encouraged, than in this year of grace 15%4. The contagion has caught even the solid, stolid, philegmatic English-man. Our armies are larger than they have ever been before; our war expenditure is out of all proportion when we consider that our earnest triver and wish is to live peaceably with all mosprayer and wish is to live peaceably with all men and not content with setting aside a portion of the community to act professionally as our neutinels and guardians, a vast number of our manhood has been kindled with the martial spirit, and taken upon itself a share of the national defense, and under the title of citizen soldiers given one more illustration how little peaceable are the ideas that prevail on every side.

THE PRENCH SOLDIER. "The armies which were raised by France and England for the invasion of the Crimea, and the forces raised by Russia to repel that invasion, were enormous, even by the side of the vast muswere chormons, even by the size of the vast inus-terings that took place under the eagles of the First Empire. Again, the coiossal hosts that were thrown within a few weeks upon the plain of Magenta and against the heights of Solferino, no less than the lavish carnage that a few hours witnessed on those memorable battle-fields, testify to the same fact, and show how numerous and how crowded are the barracks of France, Italy. how crowded are the barracks of France, Italy, and Austria

"So little, however, can a Government depend upon the martial instincts of the people, upon their innate love of fighting, that in every country in Europe, with two exceptions, and those the freest-Great Britain and Switzerland-this natural repugnance to arms has to be forcibly overcome; in a word, the army is created by con-scription. In France, Russia, Austria, and Prus-sia the system is earried out with extraordinary rigor; and even under the most favorable auspices is regarded with consternation by the pre-desinated drawers of the numero noir, or the black ticket, which consigns them for the next decade of their life to the hard fare and abnormal

existence of the barracks and the camp.

"Let us watch for a moment the career of the freed recruit, first in France, and afterwards in the other principal kingdoms of the continent. In France when a lad arrives at the age of twentyone, he is liable to be drafted in the army. To the poor, fate is inexorable; to the wealthy she affords a loophole, a chance of escape, in the shape of a substitute. Within four and twenty bours of its birth, every infant is carried by the nurse and its father, or some other relation, to the Mairie, and there its name and sex are duly Mairie, and there its name and sex are duly entered in a vast volume in the Registry office. If it be a boy, it is followed about by the police all over the country. Jeannot's parents cannot move from one place to another without giving notice to the commissaire of his migration; and when, after years of this civic persecution, he enters the threshold of manhood, the luckless lad finds himself invited by the Minister of War to present himself at a military bureau. Too well he knows the meaning of that ominous invitation, and with beating heart and heavy step obeys the summons. the meaning of that ominous invitation, and with beating heart and heavy tep obeys the summons. He knew that it must come; his mother knew that it must come; his sister knew that it must come; Jeannette knew that it must come; yet none the less sorrowfully he goes and they accom-pany him to the bureau, and none the less tear-fally they helped him descending the attent with fully they behold him descending the steps, with the guy colors pinned to his cap in mockery of his

"100,000 youths are thus anneally torn from their homes—by an imperial decree of 1857, the number was fixed at this high figure. Previously it was left to the discretion or caprice of the war minister, who raised it or decreased it according to the suppessed exigencies of the times. When hostilities are impending, the number is augmented considerably; as during the Crimean campaign, when the annual conscription rose as high as 140,000. To this great evil there is, however, some mitigation. For example, although the legal term of service extends to seven years, the actual term is more frequently six, and sometimes less; for, in consideration of good conduct and ability the new apt-and-ready solder is per-"100,000 youths are thus annually torn from times less; for, in consideration of good conduct and ability the new apt-and-ready soldier is per-mitted to join the 'army of reserve.' Again, it does not always happen that the full complement drawn is required for immediate service; when this is the case only a portion is strafted into the regular army, the rest being sont to depots, where for six months they are drilled and taught the manual and platoon exercises. This last modi-ficution, the necessary corollary of a fixed fication, the necessary corollary of a fixed yearly quots, is said to be the truit of the pre-sent Emperor Napoleop's experience and studies in Switzerland. Substitution, moreover, is, as we have said, allowed in the French army. Up to the year 1855 private agencies existed, where substitutes could be procured for a stipulated sum; since then, however, these agencies have been abolished, and the Government has entirely monopolized the business, with the view of creating a Dotation Fund, wherewith to encourage re-culistment when the original term of service has expired. The price of a substitute is fixed annually, and varies considerably; yet it is at any time a large sum for a youth, even of the middle classes, to pay. In 1855 the sum was \$569; 1857, \$360; and in 1862, \$460. To sum was \$569; 1857, \$360; and in 1862, \$460. To show how poorly voluntary enlistment succeeds in France, and also hew the true campaigning spirit is declining, we may record the fact that, whereas in 1852, \$000 presented themselves to the recruiting sergeant, not more than 2102 displayed their martial real in 1862; so little puguacious is your real Frenchman if left to himself. No army in the world offers greater prizes; and it would not be fair to the milliary system of France not to state that rapid advancement is open to every soldier, and thus no man with superior education ever remains long in the ranks. For the artillery and engineers, seed all public schools, such as the

and sugineers, special public schools, such as the

lyrechnic, St. Cyr. Sanmur. A., have bern instituted; and here are produced some of the finest military scholars in the world. "The asure and argent of that splendid corps, the Cents Gardes, the Oriental notance of the

the Cents Gardes, the Oriestal costame of the Zouaves and Turcos, the Hent build and lighter step of the Chassenrs de Vincennes, the grave and defiant tread of the blue-coated Grenadiers, the measured yet casy pace of the Chasseurs d'Afrique on their sitk-coated horses, the well-appointed Unlans, and the picturesque Spahis, present a scene no less attractive from its variety than from the conviction that with such men an imperial commander may be master of whatever position he chooses to take up. A force of 450,000 such men—a number that may speedily and with searcely an effort by raised to 750,000—backs with tremendous weight the moral influence of an empire, and when wisely and dis creedly handled can render the Prometheus which has created it formidable at home and irrosistible cread; absolute amongst his own subjects, a sotent arbiter in the de-tinies of foreign nationsbut unfortunately it is in the equidisation of the military strength of each nation, hence the vast-menacing, expensive airnies which stand 'at at-tention' throughout the continent crippling the energies, and neutralizing the industry, and de, the resources of rich and poor in mon

THE BURRIAN BECRUIT.

"The regular and irregular army of Russia is estimated at upwards of 30,000 officers and 1,100,000 privates. This mighty forces surges, like the waters of the ocean, against every frontier, and by perpenally lashing it, accutually disintegraes and acquires a portion of it. How is this multi-tude of armed men raised? Again the answer is, by compulsion. The conscription is in full force amongst the peasants and artisans; the net of the accumulation officer is grayred through the nountainer. amongst the peasauts and arrisans; the net of the recruning-officer is cragged through the populations of the towns and villages, and the pay is caught in the proportion of four or six and as sometimes as much as eight or ien, in every thousand. This difference too may be pointed out between the conscription in France and Russis, that whereas in the former country every individual who is of the proper age is liable to be drawn, in Kussia only the lower classes are the victims—nobles, magistrates, morphisms, priests. ictims—nobles, magistrates, merchants, priests, adents, and the members of certain trade, guilds, eing, by imperial ukase, exempt from this perional military service. The Government, indeed, rouble themselves very little about the levy-he number to be raised is fixed for each district ecording to the last census, and an order issued according to the last census, and an order issued to the nobleman or landowner of each estate to furnish the number. They can nominate which of their dependants they please, provided the men are of healthy body and sound of limb, and between the ages of eighteen and forty. So wast are the territorial possessions of some of these nobles—the Demidoffs, for example—so large the tribes of serfs they own, that not unfrequently their contingents amount to 3000, and sometimes even to 5000 and 6000. The imperial reforms reeven to 5000 and 5000. The imperial reforms re-cently introduced into Russia, by which the rela-tions between the pensant and his master have been considerably monified, will no doubt affect this system of recruiting; but at present the system is in full force, and to it the Car is indebted for

is in full force, and to it the Coar is indebted for by far the largest portion of his regular army. "There is, however, another mode of recruit-ment which is peculiarly characteristic of a paternal Government. Marriage is warmly encouraged amongst the Russian soldiers, and every facility is afforded to those who desire to take unto themselves a wire. The State supplies the marrial lineactor with laddeners and market the martial Benedict with lodgings, and under-takes to feed, clothe, and educate the young olive-branches that may chance to spring up around the happy trooper's table. All this is, of course, kindly meant, and seems benevolent; but often 'things sweet to taste prove in diges-tion sour.' A bounty that appears on the first blush generous in the extreme has its drawbacks. The male children of these Muscodrawbacks. The male children of these Musco-vite sons of Mars, called contonsis, are claimed by the State; and from infincy are reared and trained with a view of being made soldiers, or of being otherwise employed in the public ser-vice. They remain at home until they are breeched and coated, when they are summarily sent off to the military depots to be instructed in their military duties. It is estimated that this Lavitical class numbers no less than 300,000 souls; and from it the non-commissioned officers of retiand from it the non-commissioned officers of regiments are obtained; the discipline they have un-dergone, and the education they have received, having contributed, it is supposed, to habits of steadiness and industry, as well as rendered them proficient in the rudiments of the Russian field-

from and this we may allude to here—a dearth of officers. Superior education is confined to so few classes in that colossal empire, that the sources it has to draw from for its captains are very contracted indeed. Notwithstanding that schools for stracted indeed. Notwithstanding that schools for pages, engineers, officers of artillery, and sub-officers of the guard have been established at St. Petersburg—and notwithstanding that the principal of these institutions, the "Corps de Cadets," numbers upwards of seven hundred pupils—this deficiency has been and is sorely felt. By a recent decree, various new rules have been laid down for the entrance of officers luto the army, and in these inducements have been held out to yours men leaving the high schools to avend a young men leaving the high schools to accept a commission. They will be received as non-commissioned officers for three months without pass-ing an examination; at the expiration of tha time, if they are properly qualified, they will be promoted at once to the higher grade. Youths from the middle schools undergo a probation of six months; and other volunteers, of whatever origin, noble or piebeian, will receive a commission ofter one year's service, after having been thor-oughly tested by the ordeal of a board of min-

tary examiners.
"In addition, however, to the standing force mised by conscription and maintained by the Government, the Caar has another and no ignoble auxiliary in the semi-savage feudal militia of the Cossacks. This wild tribe - a race free and independent to the heart's core, and martial by instinct—pay no taxes, regarding the ground on which they pitch their tents as their own fee and simple. To enjoy it peaceably and unmolestedly, however, they consent to perform military ser-vice to Russia; but even this service, as well as vice to Russia; but even this service, as well as the extent of the levies, is regulated by treaty. Two in every five hundred is about the average; but in critical times, when danger is impending, every man between the ages of affect and sixty is bouns to take the field and do battle in behoof of the 'father of his people.' A hundred and twenty thousand Cossacks—Cossacks of the Euxine, Cossacks of the Don, Ural Cossacks, Cossacks of the Caucasus, Ortuburg, Cossacks and Siberian Cossacks—it is estimated, stand prepared in their irregular way to 12bt the enemies of the Carr. They are, as a rule, semi-savage and of the Czar. They are, as a rule, semi-savage and nodisciplined, knowing nothing of the arts of civilized life; their courage is that of the barba-rians; whilst their warfaro is conducted with erocious cruelty wherever they have the power o commit atrocities.

THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION. "In the heart of Europe flounders a ponderous, cumbrous monster with two heads. Its body, the that of Enceladus, covers a vast area; but so unwicedy is it, so disjointed are its limbs, so incohesive its parts, that though leviathan in size, it has little real power. It is salled the Germanic Confederation. Its actual strength lies in its two heads, which are as large in balk as the rest of the body itself. However, the two heads have no unity of idea, no common curpose of action. the body staeff. However, the two heads have no unity of idea, no common purpose of action, no singleness of aim; and the camequence is that that which, in a state of moral cohesion might be omnipotent, is, from its initiatic partitions and divisions, dilapidated and weak. It is the bundle of sticks tied up with a rope of sand. With more than haif a million of men at its instant command, the Federal Diet is ceober than Switzerland, and takes alarm at every turn of European politics, every rustle of wings of the French or Russian eagle. By the act of Congress of 1815, the contribution of each of the thirty States and the four free towns composing Germany was fixed at one per cent. of the population, according to the census of that year, with ich pieces of cannon for every thousand men; one-severenth of this complement being cavalry. In 1853, after the war with Denmark, out of which the Germans emerged with somewhat tarnished laurels, the force was increased one-sixth, and at the present time stands at a total of 503,000 men, divided into ten corps darses. Austria is and at the present time stands at a total of 503,000 men, divided into ten copys d'armec. Austria is the largest confribiutor, her quota being 158,000; Prussia follows suit with 133,900; Bavaria takes the third place, and brings 59,000 troops into the field; then come Wurtemburg with 25,000, Hanover with 21,000, Saxony with 20,000, and so on, down to Hesse-Homburg, with 25,000, and so on, down to Hesse-Homburg, with 25,300 men and 3 artiflerists, and Lichtenstein with its contingent of 91, all told. With very little strain, however, the numbers of the federal forces could be raised to 700,000 men. The real power and command of this tessellated force being, as we have observed, in its two heads, it will be worth while to inquire into their milliary strength sepa-

"The Austrian army, as being the more numerous, deserves first notice. So jealous is the Vienness Government of rendering any account, financial or otherwire, to the nation, and so garbled are the statistics when they do appear, that it is extremely difficult to speak with confidence of the exact numbers. For many reasons Austria is interested in letting Europe, as well as her own people, imagine that her military strength is less than it actually is. Hence, officially, her army, according to the last report, was computed at 259,000 men rank and file, and 42,000 horses; but trustworthy, though private sources, set it down at 476,000 men and 65,000 horses, which is probably nearer the mark. Like the other armies of the Consiscent, the Austrian force is raised by conscription, every youth of twenty being subject to the call. Substitutes, however, at \$515 a head, are furnished by the Government; and from the sums thus gained a fund is raised for the purpose THE AUSTRIAN AND PRUSSIAN FORCES

while to inquire into their military strength sepa-

of giving bounties to soldiers whose time of service—which, by the by, is eight years—havex-pired, to induce them to re-callist.

"In so srietocratic a country as Austria, it is not surprising that the majority of officers should be noble, or belong to noble faunties. Only the srilliery and engineer corps afford any opening to the some of the walthy pichelan classes. So a rong is the delage of 'bine blood' in this quarter, that the muster roll of Francis Joseph's army includes to be set han 163 princes, 550 counts, 888 harons. no less than 103 princes, 590 counts, 898 barons 670 knights, and 2000 untitled barons. Icis, now ver, a striking conce sion of intellectual that these princes, counts, barons, knights, and nutitled barens resign the arduous posts of the untified barens resign the arduous posts of the force—the posts that require deep and vicorous mental training—to the class they descise. For this unpatrione indifference, impolicy, and where the inevitably come. It is a dangerous weakness to ingress the salient points of defense into the hands of those when the Austrian noblessed do not attempt to discuss the look down toon and tot attempt to disguise they look down upon and contenen as an interior order of beings.

"In Prussia the organization of the army is on different and more liberal footing. According to the regulations of 1814, every man is bound to eceive military instruction and join the army and though no substitutes are permitted, exemp-ions are pretty freely distributed. The men are profied when they attain their twen icth and will have none of his imporations, either military or financial. When the Prassian soldier point the reserve at twenty-five, he enters the Landwehr or militia, in which he remains for ine years; and closes his military career by be-oming embodied in the Landsturm, a force parely forcisive, and which is never called out on forcign service. We have mentioned exemptions—the nobility and clergy only this privilege; and roung men of education will will pay for their equipment are allowed to serve only one year, if at the end of that time they pass a proceible examination. cribed examination.

"So much for the organication of the armies of the four great Powers of the contisent. The armies of of the four great Powers of the contisent. The armies of the other kingdoms of Eurape are soon disposed of. They are formed very much on the same principle; and one and all, like the larger Powers, maintain their forces on a footing out of all due proportion to their population. Nos no bousts an army of 150,000 men, procured of course by conscription. Turkey wields no less a number than 450,000. This targe force drains immeasurably her precarious revenues, and it scarcely diminishes the evil that the troops are habitually kept two or three years in arream for their pay. The Sultan's forces may be divided into four branches—the Nissan, or active army; the Redif, or reserve; the auxiliaries; and the irregulars. The staff of the Redif, or reserve, have full pay, and live in the towns and villages among the soldiers, who, OTHER EUROPEAN ARMIES. n the towns and villages among the soldiers, who hough on leave, are nevertheless not discharge from service. These men the officers collect and drill once a week; they must also report them selves annually at the head-quarters of their respective corps, where they undergo a month' exercise. The auxiliaries are simply the contin-gents furnished by the tributary provinces—Wal-lachia, Moldavia, Servia, Bosnia, the Horzego ring, Albania, and Egypt; but these are not ver numerous. The irregulars constitute a more for numerous. The irregulars constitute a more for nidable division; and some of these wild, undis ciplined hordes—Tartars from the D-brodja and Asia Minor—will be probably remembered b many an English officer who served in the Cri mea. Coming from the East to the West, we find penceful Portugal making an effort, amid-the cultivation of its vines, to maintain 16,00 men; manufacturing Belgium to support 100,00 nd commercial Holland to pay the cost of 60,00

en. "Italy-that youngest amongst the kingdom "Italy—that youngest amongst the kingdoms of Europe—maintains three hundred thousand men in velf-defense alone, ready armed and equipped, because the policy of a 'friend and ally is equivocal and seliash. Three hundred thousand men feeding on the resources of a new country is a heavy burden indeed; but twice three hundred thousand would be willingly and unmurmuringly borne to realize that dream of the Italian patriot, Italia una s indexibile.

"In the northern countries—Demmark, Sweden, and Norway for example—military service is enforced on exceedingly light conditions. Brave, tough, and hardy, and lying out of the whirlwinds of the political hemisphere, the Governments of these kingdoms scarcely deemed it ernments of these kingdoms scarcely deemed i erments of these kingdoms scarcely doemed it necessary to carry out a very strict system of military training and exercise. Denmark had, it is true, a traditional foe in the German Confederation; but she laughed at rather than feared that huge double-headed megatherium. The forces she kept on foot, pravious to the recent war, amounted to 23,000 men; but these were speedily raised to 50,000, as soon as the Austrians and Prassians commenced their match towards.

and Prussians commenced their murch towards

RECRUITING IN NORWAY. "In Norway every citizen passes through a military training, either in the regular army or the militia. In the regular army, which is raised partly by conscription, partly by enlistment, the ervice is for five years in the infantry and i seven in the cavalry and artillery. On the other side of the Dovrefield, again, a different system prevails. In Sweden, the conspription, which has only been introduced since 1812, is exceedingly only been introduced since 1812, is exceedingly uppopular; and of the men drawn, one-teoth at least obtain substitutes at the easy price of from 850 to \$125. The conscription class is called the Becaring—the most popular service, however, is the Beacta, or national troops. These are paid and maintained meetly by the landed proprietors of the country and partly from revenues of certain State domains. Each soldier, besides a small annual gratnity, has his torp or cottage, with a piece of ground attached, which continues his so long as he remains 'attached,' which not unfrequently extends over a period of forty years. Then there is the Varfoade, or enlisted troops, to which belong the royal life guards, hussars, and a great part of the artillery and engineers—the average term of service for these is six years—and, instity, there is the militia of Gothland, which, "he the Indelra, is all but independent.

"It would not be fair to omit Swizerland from this comparative list, especially as the organization of her army, like that of Great Britain, posesses special and peculiar features of its own. Switzerland, in fact, disclaims the idea of having a standing army; ber constitution prohibiting the copular; and of the men drawn, one-teeth a a standing army; her constitution prohibiting the existence of one within the limits of the Confederation. However, not to leave the commonwealth

ration. However, not to leave the commonwealth without a system of defense, every one is expected to be trained to arms, and nearly every one is so trained. Children from the age of eight are regularly instructed at the upper and middle schools in military exercises, undergo special examinations, and are frequently paraded and reviewed with all the pomp and eclat of veteran troops. When they have gone through their infantry exercises, and have become expertin the use of the rific—Wimbledon has witnessed some of the excellent shooting of these gallant and keen eyed sons of the Oberland—the young Tells practise gunnery, two and four pounders being supplied by the Government for that purpose. The service is divided into four classes—the Bundenners, federal army, comprising men between desnussing, federal army, comprising men between the ages of twenty and thirty-four capable of bearing arms—to this each canton contributes three per cent. of its population; the 'army of reserve,' composed to the extent of one half per reserve, composed to the extent of one half per cent of the population of those who passed through the Handesmarse; the Landscele, or militia, in which every man between forty-one and forty-five is bound to serve, and the Landsturm, or Army of Defense, in which every Swiss above the age of forty-five is carolled, and in which he remains until age incapacitate, him from further exertion. The total amount of this patriotic force—like the Spartans of old, every Swiss feels he fights, when he does fight, for his institutions, and therefore fights with the purest feelings of patriosism—is 339 026 men, a large number for no small a commonwealth. Only the Bennlessuszug, however, is on active duty, and number for so small a commonwealth. Only the Bundesnuszug, however, is on active duty, and the service of these is light and easy. Since their existence as a Federal body, the Swiss have enraed as their own the motto of the English volunteers, 'Defence, not Defiance.' The policy of the Government has invariably been unaggressive, and rarely has the army of Switzeriami been called into the field. The arrogant claim of the late King of Prossis en Nerchatel was the last occasion on which the Swiss spirit was roused; but a show of popular indignation sufficed to puff out the ambitions of a Pourtales and the pretensions of the crowded Hohenzollern.

the pretensions of the crowned Hohenzollern-"Constitutionally speaking, Eugland has no permanent army. It exists simply on the permission or sufferance of Parliament. In the good old days, when our fathers loved and fought for freedom, Englishmen were jealous of the power which a standing military force gave the savereign commander; and they guarded themselves and their children against the possible tyramy of such a body of men by every measure they could devise. The Bill of Rights surrendered the British army entirely into the hands of the Parliament, and without the vote and sanction of the House of Commons, not a single soldier could appear in our streets. Every year the Government has to submit to this scrutinous body the number of men which, according to the estimates of the commander-in-chief, will be required during the ensuing year for the protection of the country and its foreign possessions. If Parliament chooses to think the estimate too large, it draws its pen through the figures and reduces them at its through the figures and reduces them at its

pleasure.

"The total strength of the British army at the present day is 148,242 men. These troops are scattered about in every part of the world—in Africa and Asia, America and Anstralasis, in India and Chins, at the Cape of Good Hope and along the Gold Coast, in Canada and the West Indies, in New Zealand and British Columbia, so

vast and wide-spread are the colonies and dependencies of Great Britain. In addition to this regular army—75,000 of whom are serving, it should be remembered, in India—there is a milius force consisting of upwarts of 158,000 men, liable to so many days' training in the course of the year. Nor mass we lose sich to that young army of citizen-trops who have enrolled themselves for the defense of the country, and whose numbers are daily increasing. Already the volunteers muster 133,000 strong; and all of them, with the exception of some 20,000 or 30,000, have been pronounced by Colonel McMurdo to be efficient and ready sol-Colonel McMurdo to be efficient and ready sol-

Before concluding this paper, it will be worth while to study a little what may be called the saift metic of war; and by way of aiding us in this task let us consult the following table. In it the population and revenue of each countay are

the population and revenue of each country are given—in round numbers of course—as well as the strength and expense of its army.

"As already remarked, standing armies are a material cvil. By this table we see that in Europe at ne ne less than 4,000,000 able bodied man are subtracted from the boxest and civilizing in lustries of life, and devoted to a profession of idlences in times of peace, and of stanglater and raping in times of war. The cost of this coloss of force is summated—and the estimate is considerably under the mark—at above £85,000,000 sterling. But even these figures by no means represent the

| Feomet. | 7.7290 BCD 7.7290 BCD | AFRIS: 476,016 100,000 23,000 750,000 | 201-7000 531-77-700 631-71-700 63-700-700 63-700-700 63-700-700 | Exponent 1 331,00 461,00 14,000,00 |
|------------|--|---|---|---|
| Green | 1,000,000 1,000,100 1,000,100 2,309,110 1,900,000 0,400,000 0,400,000 0,700,000 | \$1,000 18,000 \$1,000 80,000 16,640 200,000 1,100,000 164,000 | 70,730,000 8:22,755 8:201,000 20:755,000 1:,700,000 1:,700,000 2:,700,000 2:,700,000 | 16.001.03 917.00 1.000.05 4.610.00 633.00 5.50,00 17,410.00 3,600.00 |
| Rwitzerbad | \$,000,000 \$,000,000 \$,000,000 | 230,000 530,000 \$30,000 | 5.300/00 854/60 17,000,000 | 1,001,000 131,000 6,000,000 |

Test....26 000,010 4 014,000 8214,270,000 092, 83,0 "We have the sums as said down in the various budgets, and drawn from the available income of the country. But were we to add the loans upon lark which have been and are being contracted to maintain these 'uniformed obstructions' to the progress of the world, we should have a terrible and appailing tonal indeed. As it is, what a frightful incutus upon the healthy development frightful incubus upon the healthy development of society is this vast organization of stagonar spergy? what a memore to the peaceful daily pursuits of the quiet critical? Look abroad on the face of the continent at the present moment, and see how it tyrannizes over the liberties of mankind, while it eats up the resources of even the wealthiest kingdom, threatening nearly all with poverty end bankruptey. Every nation, in lear of its neighbor, maintains a force totally incompatible with its revenues; and as to a unajority of the states, the forces they do keep upare really inadequate for their defense. Yet the mania for wast and expensive aranes and armaments increases instead of diminishing, and the chief study nowadays is how to make war more horrible and destructive."

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL In pursuance of the antexed resolution, the following bill, entitled

bill, emitted

"AN ORDINANCE
CREATING A LOAN TO PAY GRACAIN DEFICIENCIES IN THE FEAR 1864, AND PREVIOUS YEARS, Is hereby patheshed, in accordance with the act of Assembly, for public information.

WM. P. SMALL.

Cherk of Common Council

AN ORDINANCE

CHEATING A LOAN TO FAY CERTAIN
DEPLUENCES OF THE YEAR 1864.

Saction I. The Select and Common Councils of the City
of Philadelphia do ordain—
That the Mayer of Philadelphia be and he is bereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the city, from time to
time, such sime of money as may be becassary for the
payment of such deficiencies as now exist, or which may
exist on the first day of Jammy, 1885, in the appropriations to the several departments of the city greenment,
for the year eighteen hundred and airy-foot, or for previous years, not exceeding in the whole the sem of two
millions five bundred thousand dollars, for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per centum per annum,
shall be paid half-yearly, on the first days of Jamuary
and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.
The principal of said hear shall be payable and paid
at the engitsation of thirty years from the date of the
sains, and not before without the common of the helders
bereef, and the certificates therefor, in the naula form of
the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such
assentia as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required,
shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loce
therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable
free from all taxes.

Nection 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virue om all taxes, ion 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virin Section 7. Whenever any loan shall be made by viriae thereof, there shall be by firrse of this ordinance assumally appropriated out of the income of the corporate catacts are from the sum raised by taxalon, a sum aufficient by ay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tentiles of one per centum on the parvalue of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly such of said income and taxes to a such isg tund, which fund, and its accommations, are hereby aspecially pledged for the redemption and payment of said cartificates.

EXECUTION

excidences.

REPOLITION

To problem a Long Hill to pay Deficiencies.

Resolved, That the Cerk be authorized to publish in two
daily newspapers of this city, daily, for four weeks, the
urds ance presented to Common Council on Thursday.

In ecoher 1, 164, estilled

"An Ordinatore Creating a Loan to pay Certain Dedictionsies
of the year liefs, and province years."

And the said Clerk, at the stand meaning of Council.

of the year loss, and proving year.

And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the application, shall present to this Council one of each o said newspapers for every day in which the same shows been made.

12 2 4 w

DAUPHIN AND COLORADO GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CHARTERED BY STATE OF PENESTLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$1,000,000 200,000 Shares-Par Value, \$5.

President-JOHN B. ANDERSON.

Thomas A. Scott, James R. Mages, M. B. KROASS. T. C. McDewell, Harrisburg John W. Hall, do John Brady, do Robert P. King. W. W. Wylie, Lancaster. William G. Shute, Colorado Charles De Silver, D. P. SOUTHWORTH, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE, No. 423 WALNUT STREET, ROOM No. 5,

Authenticated specimens have been procured from some of the Cempany's lodes, and have been assayed by Pro fearors Booth and Garrell with the most gratifying rosults Subscription hats are now open at the Office of the Com-pany, and at the Treasurer's Office (Internal Revenue). No. 497 CHERMOT Street, Farmers' and Machanics' Bank utiding. To original subscribers \$3.50 per share for a Expited number of shares. Circulars, pamphists, or information can be obtained as the office of the Company, after the 17th inst. 11-17-7m

THE RECIPROCITY MINING COMPANY.

CHAUDIERE DISTRICT, CANADA EAST.

L. E. CHITTENDEN, President.

OFFICERS.

Pr. Governor James Pullock, Director U. S. Mint, Phila delphia; Hon.W G. Meorhead, President Philadelphia and Eric Railroad Company; C. B. Wright, Esq., of C. B. Wright & Co , Bankers | Henry Sheiden, Esq., of Sianten Sheldon & Co., New York; W.B. Hatch, Esq., of Fair-banks & Co., New York; T.B. Banting, Esq., of T.B. Bunting & Co., New York : L. E. Chittenden, late Register U. S. Treasury.

(0,000 BHARES PAR VALUE, \$50 EACH. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$10.

Property, 14,770 Acres, all Known to be Rich in Gold.

29,000 Shares of Stock Offered for Subscription.

500 ounces of pure GOLD from the Company's property too cances of pure GOLD from the Company's property may be seen on application at the Office of C. B. Wright & Co. No. 148 S. Third street, where maps, prospectures, and all information may be had. The latest report from the Geologist of the Company announces the discovery of FIVE new and very rich quarts lodge.

The Official Report of the Gold Commissioners of Canada will soon be published, showing ever the Hundred and Prity Thousand Dellary, at coin rates, of Gold has been recently united in the Chamilees District, principally upon

recently mined in the Chaudiere District, principally upon the Company's property. A limited number of the Shares of the Capital Stock may be subscribed for at the Office of

C. B. WRIGHT & CO., No. 142 S. THIRD Street, Opposite the Exchange. COUNTING-HOUSE AND SCHOOL DESKS

2000 SECOND-RAND COTTON SEAM-less lings, in store and for sale by polls T. Saller & Ob., 12-4 less Second.

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTRI | PETROLEUM

VULCAN OIL AND MINING COMPANY,

WEST VIRGINIA.

CHARTERED

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL, \$200,000.

#81-00 PER SHARE, FULL PAID.

No Future Assessments,

THE ESTATES OF THIS COMPANY Are located in the heart centre of the great off district of West Virginia, and indicate a wealth of oil greatly surpassing the famed Oil creek region of Princylvania. They eumption.

OVER 3100 ACRES.

All in fee simple (titles examined by an eminent Philadelphia lawyer, and prenounced indeputables, located in the

First. The Ballard Farm of the Old Burning Spring region, containing over one hundred acres. In close prounity to this estate, on every cide, are situated the mossuccessful oil wells in West Virginia, and within abou our and a haif miles is located the widely colebrated "Lawellyn" and "Eternal Centre" wells, the furmer of

THREE THOUSAND (2000) DARRIES OF OU TER DAY.

Being the greatest bond Ade yield of all ever known, and very considerably surpassing, both in quantity and quality the product of any two wells in Pennsylvania.

Second. Three thousand (2000) scree in two estates the centre of the oil region of the Great Kanawha, sloop whose entire bearth oil is believed to exist in immens deposits, as aside from the actual developments for oil, he evaporation at the neighboring Salt Works is effected y igniting the Petroleum Gas emitted from subtecrament

The Company estates have been secured at really low rices (\$81,600 in all), and are deeded direct from original where to the stockholders of the Valoan Oil and Mining

may be inferred from the fact that leases for adjoining kinds, with large royalites of oil, have been sold for a bonus greater than the fee simple cost of the Company's estate, and if exteemed advantageous to the stockholders. enced in leading a portion of their territory at a bonus and eyally greater than the cost of the whole.

THE VULCAN OIL AND MINING COMPANY Is organized and will be conducted solely with the view of affording a source of permanent business profit to those interested; and in order to place the Company's oil in the market at the earliest moment, vigorous operations will be forthwith begun.

As a source of additional profit to the stockholders, and accommodation to the adjacent producers, it is proposed to erect a large refinery at such a point and under such suspices as the Directors may determine will insure the largest return.

One hundred and twenty-five thousand shape o will be accepted at any price whatever; the remaining 75,004 shares stand pledged to be equally divided between th original subscribers at such a time as the Directors may deem most advantageous to the interest of the

The immense profit to be derived from earnest and sucpany is this year paying to the stockholders (\$1,000,000). one million of dollars in each dividends, besides a haudsome reserve for additional developments. The substantial inducements which the Vulcan Oil and

Mining Company offer to those desirons of receiving an interest in a source of wealth that is now startling the whole world, are of a character that merit the gravest consideration. To persons interested or not interested, every informa-

tion concerning the estates of the Company, its workings and prospects, will be freely given, and detailed maps and charts will be cheerfully shown.

Subscription to a limited amount of the stock (if not already taken) may be obtained at original price of \$1.00 per share.

HENRY SIMONS, President, U. S. NATIONAL WAGON WORKS. WM. H. WEEKS, Treasurer,

Of W. H. WEEKS & CO., White Lead Manufacturers. J. L. WILLOUGHBY, Secretary, OFFICE: No. 434 WALBUT Street.

INDIAN SPRING OIL COMPANY

OFFICE, No. 152 8 FOURTH Street JOHN KEICHAM. JOHN C. SAVERY. DIBECTORS.

John Keicham,
Samuel Block.
Mark Baldersion,
Thomas W. Balley,
John C. Savery. CAPITAL STOCK, \$200,000.

200,000 shares at \$1 mach. 30,000 shares reserved by the Company for a working capital. The Company have secured in fee simple one of the meet valuable off-producing parcels on the Hoberts Farm, on French creek, Venango county, Pa., about four miles

from Franklin.

The trant contains about 16 acres, with a river is from of meanly 300 feet, and has superior railroad facilities, the railroad from Meanlylle to Oil City running through the property. Upon it there is a selebrated Oil Spring, the educt of which was formerly used by the Indians for edicinal purposes.

The Company have one well 240 feet feep, producing the howlest Lubricating Oil, which is worth at the present time 625 per barrel; and as they are now preparing the essary machinery for working this and other wells, it in confidently expected, early in the year, to pay a large mouthly dividend to the Stockholders. A limited number of shares will be sold at the original price of One Dullar per share.

fluberibers, on entering their names, will be required to pay 50 per cent. of the subscription price, and the balance on the delivery of the certificates, say January 1, 1865. Applications for 81 × k may be made at the office of the Company, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street where specimens of Oil from this Company's well may be seen, and any information relative to the property may be obtained.

COAL OIL. AND OTHER INCORPORATED COMPANIES,

om be supplied at lowest each prions with
CHRISTOATER OF STOCK.
THANSFEE BOOKS.
STOCK LEDIGERS.
DIVIDEND BOOKS, &c. &c. &c.
A full associment of namplos on hand for surokness is select from. Beying of over Léd different Octification of Stock. W. G. PERRY, Manufacturing Stationer, II-M-Ow S. W. commer POURTH and RACE Sec.

I RITORY.

Those destrous of entering into an Oil Company new to obtain of 'organization, as original parties, are informed that there are a few shared yet to be disposed of in a company of unquantionable redishcrity, as the rate of \$1000 CHARLES E. CLARK'S each.
The property is located on Two Mile run, and consists
of sixty-seven sares, the greater portion of which is horeshit territory. On the balance of the property, which is
upland, is an abradance of coad, and she Imeeting, which
is much needed in this rugion.
This property is one of the secont altractive on Yere Mile
run for all purposes, and the directly in the dense of BEDDING WAREHOUSE, AT No. 15 N. ELEVENTH STREET,

PHILADRIPHIA

OIL STOCKS.

No 217 Walnut 8 rect.

WANTED-Parties with from \$3 to \$30,000, to form

sciglinators. In a Company, whose new receipts, at the present time, gay futy percent, on the purchase money,

ALSO-ORIGINAL SUBSCRIPTION'S received for the

restar part of the Post Companies now organizing, under the direction of gratistics of experience and underbook

IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 139 S. FIFTH ST., PHILADA

CAPITAL, 2,000,000 DOLLARS.

SCHOOL SHARES, AT \$10 EACH.

SUB-CRIPTION PRICE IS FOR FULL PAID STOCK.

Reserved Capital, \$250,000.

PRESTURNT,

ALEXANDER K. MCCLUILE.

JOHN M. POMEROY, ELISHA W. DAVIS,

PETER B. SMALL,

DIRECTORS,

SHCHETARY,

JAMES M. SELLERS.

TRUASURER,

ELISHA W. DAVIS.

This Company has three different tracks of land now

producing oil, and ample revenues to guarantee regular

It has 100 acres in fee in the Cherry Bun district, Imme

diately adjoining Cherry Run Petroleum Company, and

exces are about to be executed with two strong parties to

aink wells on lease on this tract, the Company to reserve

It has two tracts of land on Oll Creek, each producin

ever ten barrels per day, and one tract on the Alleghen

giver producing ten barrels of heavy Oil, worth \$21 per

barrel. All of these tracts will be promptly developed,

It is organized on a certain basis to pay dividends free

the mart. Its revenues from Oil alone are more than

breive per cent, per annum on the capital; and new

wells are about to be sunk on lease, without cost to the

The Company has \$250,000 of its own capital in reserve

resources for certain dividends are not approached by

any other Oil took now in the market of even double th

entire confidence that they will yield very large dividends

Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Com-

OIL COMPANY.

OF WEST VIRGINIA.

One of the best and most promising Investments before

of Oil in the others. MORGAN LEASES AND WHILE, on Standing Stone creek. 117 seres in fee_near the BIG

BUS NING SPRINGS. Also 1100 acres in fee, known as

the SAHAH PROVINCE FARM, on Yellow creek, a triba-lary of Hughes river, 300 acres bottom land. The Company

is geiting Twenty Barrels per day, have four Engines now

Call at the office of the BLUS CREEK OIL COMPANY,

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS NOW OPEN.

100,000 SPARES, - - - - PAR \$10.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$3 PER SHARE.

WORKING CAPITAL, \$21,000.

OIL AND MINING COMPANY.

The straightforward business-like manner with which

this Company has been organized, and will, as long as the understaned have any voice or influence in its management, most certainly be conducted, has excited the lifeliant of several enterprising contemporary companies, whose efforts are very clearly more directed newards effort.

ing sales of stock, and depreciating this Company's can

cor, than of any manifest desire to develop Oil to raim

The VULCAN OIL AND MINING COMPANY was

started under the conviction that at least own honorable

uniness organization would receive a cordial reception

The Company a reception is an eminent success; that success appears to have envenomed its contemporaries. As

this Company appears direct to the redective bustness men of the community, who, as a class, have mover been

and among the investors of our contemporaries' atook

to good resson can be conjectured for such an unnecessar)

gitation of title. To the public we would frankly state that the Company's

states in fee simple (3160 acres), cost \$81,000; the capt al tock is divided into 700,000 shares, at \$1 cash, full paid.

135,000 shares of Stock opty will be sold, and no more at

any price whatever. This amount mays for our territory, and leaves a cash working capital of \$44,000. The remain-

ng 75,000 shares stand pledged to be equally divided pro

rata between the original or present subscribers. The Company's estates are in the very heart of the richest oil

district in this country. If you like our siraightforward plan of dealing better than paying a few corporators an exterionate rate for a little ground on an uncertain inte-

rest, we should be pleased to have your subscription at

once; if you do not, plenty of other chances are presented

HENRY SIMONS, President.

WM. H. WEEKS, Treasurer,

(Ot W. H. Wecks & Co., White Load Manufacturers.

No. 434 WALNUT STREET.

TO CAPITALISTS-VALUABLE OIL TER-

that it is four fortuits and sail one! The

H-H-R COMPANY'S OFFICE.

(U. S. National Wagon Works.)

VULCAN

All of the above preperty is in WIRT COUNTY.

No. 407 WALNUT Street, and get a prospectus.

show of Oll in all of them.

12-23-fmwf4t*

CARD.

uran their atockholders.

to invest your money.

-Pive Leases on RIG BURNING SPRING RUN,

THE CLOUSTON

belonging to the Stockholders, and taking it altogether of

and they are well-tested Oil lands.

stooding Call and get a drestar.

DENNSYLVANIA

A. K. McCLURE,

Dwidende

half the Oil.

original cost.

any.

m the capital stock.

TROMAS A. SCOTT,

helve of the Oil right.

D. K JACKMAN. PETER I J. C. BOMBERGER.

and the fixtures ready to prosecute the work.

December (Selection W. A. HAMILL

PETROLEUM COMPANY

THE DRAKE

FOR SALE-AN the leading divideed paying Oil, CAPITAL, . . . \$1,000,000

OF PHILADELPHIA.

100,000 SHARES, PAR \$10.

\$50,000 Cash Working Capital.

BUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 89 50.

OFFICERS.

T. HASKINS DU PUY. Freeldont of the Catawires Mailroad Company.

VICE PRINTDENT, THOMAS D. WATTSON,

Of the Hardware fru of Truit & Co., No. 548 Market \$1 TEMARURES. SAMUEL WORK,

Of Work, McCouch & Ob., Bankers, No. 34 S. Third stress

T. HARRING DU PUT. THOMAS D. WATTSON,

E. S. RICHARDS, of Germantown, WM. D. SHERREND, Insurance Agent. GEORGE P. WAY, of late Dry Goods firm of J. T. Way & Co.,

A. W. LEISENRING, Cashier Mauch Chunk Bank, EDWARD SHIPPEN, Req. The property of the Drake Petroleum Company sons ats

The three fracts with wells on them are capable of exof two tracts of hard, one of two hundred and fifty-serves across and one of two hundrek and sixty-five across making ensive development, and the Company have five engines in all five hundred and twelve acres, in fee, on the Cald-It has 130 acres in fee on Allegheny river, immediately well Branch of Otl Creek. The property has been critically examined by a Comapposite Oil City, with 110 rads river front, and 78 rods front on Lay's Run. This hand is now worth \$100,000 at

matter appointed for that purpose, and the territory pro-sourced, in their judgment, to be fully equal to that on Of Creck, along which the largest oil walls ever discovered have been found.

The lands resemble those on Oll creek in every partiesfar, and it is believed, from the large number of springs in close proximity, that valuable wells will

owened on both these tracts. The management have already secured several engine and soyaged a competent superintendent, with a view to immediate and energetic development.

A large portion of those tracts is bottom, an admirably

adapted for boring. Several companies are organized on lands immediately adjoining this territory, among which are the Briggs and Cressent Oil Companies of Philadelphia. In presenting the Drake Petroleum Company to the public, the Directors ask that their scheme should be examined, and subscriptions made to the fittosk in full fresh as to he prosent and prospective value

T. HASKINS DU PUT, President. THOMAS D. WATTSON, Vice-President.

Bebacriptians will be received at the Banking House of WORK, MeCOUCH & CO., No. 36 S. THIMD Street.

PROSPECTUS The officers of this Company mean ta prosecute the development of these lands most energetically, and they have

OF THE

KANAWHA AND HUGBES RIVERS

OIL COMPANY,

No. 208 S. FOURTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Tailling at of Hmil Capital Stock, - - - - \$1,000,000.

Classiffers, J.C.D.

of Indiffing essing.

PRESIDENT, C. A. WALBORN.

DIRECTORS, J. E. HIDGWAY. WM. M. BAWDALL. WM. V. MeGRATH, ELISHA W. DAVIS,

W. H. KEMBLE.

TREASURES,

J. E. RIDGWAY.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECRIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 208 S. FOURTH STREET, ALSO AT No. 205 CHHANUT ST.

Divided into One Hundred Thousand Shares of Ten (S10) Dollars each, of which Twenty Thousand Shares are set apart to be sold at 82 50 per share, making \$50,000 Working Capital, to be expended in developing the lands and paying the necessary expenses of the

Company. The property of this Company consists of the fee simple and perpetual lease of between 1900 and 1800 acres of land in Wood and Wirt counties, West Virginia.

Nos. 1 and 2 are in fee simple, and contain about 170 eres, situated at Kanawha Station, on the Northwestern Railrout, about 10 miles above Parketsburg, Va., where the Kanawha river, the Parkersburg and Staunton turnpike, and the Northwestern Hallroad Company come to gether.

Upon this preperty is situated the Kanawha Studion of the Northwestern Railroad Company, which is the most advantageous point of shipment for the oil produced in the region of the Kanawha and its tributaries. No. 5. Is a tract of land perpetually leased from James Robinsen, and contains not less than 500 acres, and ad-

olus Nos. I and 2. No. 4. Is the celebrated Robinson tract, under a perpeual lease, and contains 302 acres, attuated in Wirt county, about 12 miles above the former tracts, on the south side of the Hughes river and near its confluence with the Ka-

nwha, and has a boring front ou Book run of about two The royalty to be paid on those leases is one-eighth of the net proceeds after the Company being reimbursed for expenses and outlay in producing the oil.

above the tract, on the Kanawha, is the calebrated Eurning Spring, and near that on the Hughes are many pro-

best ell-profincing territory in West Virginia. The slighle situation of this land affords a boring terricory of at least seven miles on the two rivers and their

THE CLARION RIVER OIL COMPANIES.

OFFICE, No. 241 WALKUT STREET, densons woonl

WILLIAM P. SCHELL,

A SEMPRON AFRICA. 11-12-13 Harris and Transver.